

# THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.  
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

### Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschick, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1886, was as follows:  
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Sunday, 15th, 12,500  
Monday, 16th, 12,500  
Tuesday, 17th, 12,500  
Wednesday, 18th, 12,500  
Thursday, 19th, 12,500  
Friday, 20th, 12,500  
Average, 12,500

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1886.  
Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschick, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,375 copies; for February, 1886, 10,250 copies; for March, 1886, 11,357 copies; for April, 1886, 12,100 copies; for May, 1886, 12,430 copies; for June, 1886, 12,308 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1886.  
Notary Public.

### Contents of the Sunday Bee.

- Page 1, New York Herald, Cablegrams.—Specials to the Bee.—Miscellaneous.—General Telegrams.
- Page 2, Iowa and Nebraska News.—City News.—Advertisements.
- Page 3, Special Advertisements.—General and Local Matter.
- Page 4, Editorials.—Political Points.—The County Sardinia Box by J. B. Ryan.—Miscellaneous.
- Page 5, Lincoln Letter.—The Work of the Cowboy.—Miscellaneous.—Advertisements.—An Historic Diamond.
- Page 6, Council Bluffs News.—Miscellaneous.—Advertisements.
- Page 7, The Quartermaster's Depot, by E. A. O'Brien.—Along the River Bank.—Miscellaneous.—Advertisements.
- Page 8, General City News.—Local Advertisements.
- Page 9, Rifle Range at Bellevue, by E. A. O'Brien.—California's Long Branch, by Clement Chase.—New Advertisements.—Seem.—A Chapter of Early History.—Miscellaneous.
- Page 10, The County Seat of Cass.—The May Day Revolution, by Andrew Carnegie.—Beautiful Lake Como, by Miriam Chase.
- Page 11, Prose and Poetic Poems.—Honey for the Ladies.—Commodities.—Popularity.—Drops.—Musical and Dramatic.—Educational.—Religious.—Impulses.—Singularities.—General.
- Page 12, A Battle on the Plains.—Washington Millionaires.—The Rights of Womanhood.—Poetry and Prose Selections.

STRAWES show which way the lemon-ade goes.

The cable line which hesitates to build first is lost.

There is no safe place in this free land for the advocates of murder and the apostles of ruin.

The motto, "Don't be a clam," has been changed during the present hot weather to "Don't be a grease spot."

There appears to have been no conflict among the jurors in the anarchist case. The verdict as announced was reached on the first ballot.

Church Howe's "boodle" is being freely distributed in advance of the convention, but "boodle" will fall to materially change the result of the people's ballots.

The sudden zeal of the administration to deplete the treasury surplus is noteworthy. It is ascribed to the double motive of relieving Wall street and helping the democracy. It may accomplish the former, but it comes too late to do much for the latter.

It having been stated that Mrs. Cleveland will open the Minneapolis exposition by an electric connection established with the president's cottage in the Adirondacks, St. Louis is proposing to engage her for a similar service for the exposition in that city.

Mr. Tilden's exponents are understood to object to the smallness of their compensation under the terms of the will. This is fixed at \$5,000 a piece during the continuance of the trust, or in other words, for life. Messrs. Green, Smith and Bigelow must want a slice of the earth.

A HUNDRED odd acres of Omaha suburban real estate sold a few months ago for \$25,000, two weeks later for \$50,000, and on Friday last for \$75,000. The possibilities of next year are enough to dazzle any one but the hardened real estate dealers, who are already figuring way up in the millions.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall spoke his little piece at the mass meeting of Irishmen at Chicago, Friday evening, and according to the report gave them the sound advice not to let politics creep within their councils. None the less it is not to be believed that Mr. Randall traveled all the way from Philadelphia to Chicago solely to show his devotion to the Irish cause. Samuel is dined by, and it isn't his fault if a good opportunity to advance his own cause slips by him.

The advertisement for plans for a new Catholic church calls attention to the remarkable growth of catholicism in Omaha and throughout the state. Few cities of the size boasts of so many handsome and substantial church buildings occupied by Roman Catholic worshippers and few states in the far west so many charges and faithful missionaries. This result is due in large degree to the generous and steady stream of contributions from the church membership, to the faithful stewardship on the part of trustees and to the wise and far-sighted guardianship of the Bishop of Omaha. Bishop O'Connor combines the rare qualifications of fine business ability and the learning of the scholars. He is quite as much at home at his desk surrounded with abstracts of titles and audited accounts of parishes as he is in the Episcopal pulpit preaching the doctrines of the church.

## Safe and Unsafe Investments.

The activity of the real estate market continues unabated. The number of transfers breaks all the records. Money is rapidly changing hands in Omaha and the amount now being planted in city real estate is quite without precedent. The remarkable growth of Omaha is responsible for much of this extraordinary demand for real estate. We have not only doubled in stable population during the past five years, but we have materially increased in wealth. Our trade is double and our manufacturing industries have enlarged in almost equal proportions. Pavements, sewers, water supply and other features of metropolitan life have attracted from the small towns of Nebraska and the neighboring states a large number of men of means with money to invest in homes and solid dollars to plant in interest-bearing property. Foreign capital, to the extent of several millions, has sought investment in our midst, releasing an equal amount of home capital. The real estate boom is the consequence.

The question whether Omaha real estate is a safe investment can be best answered by pointing to the manner in which eastern capitalists are dealing in it. Any venture is a safe investment which will bring a fair rate of interest as a return on the money invested. The safest of all investments, in a growing city, is really close to the business center. The next safest is that which is next closer. Any city lot or addition property which has an immediate rentable value or can be made available for renting purposes by an expenditure within the means of the owner, is a safe investment, not a doubtful speculation. The prices of Omaha real estate are not high when compared with those of Kansas City and St. Paul. Within reasonable limits from the centre of population property is reasonable in price. But there is danger of inflation in the line of "outside property." Farm land cut up into lots is still farm land unless accessible and available for residence purposes. City lots live or six miles from the city limits, under present conditions, cannot be considered in any other light than that of purely speculative ventures. They are based on hopes for the future rather than on a knowledge of the requirements of the present.

According to Church Howe, the support of the Bee would be death to his candidacy. How strange. Three weeks ago the artful dodger from the banks of the Nemaha was boasting that he was assured of Rosewater's help in his canvass. A visit to this office undeceived him. Neither his threats nor his plea for silence succeeded in changing the situation as it was. Promises of reform will not pass muster among honest men who have been sold out time and again by this confirmed trickster. No man knows better than Church Howe why he is opposed by the Bee and why its opposition voices the sentiment of honest men everywhere in the state of Nebraska. His record is dyed so deeply with fraud, falsehood and corruption that the stains will last as long as Nebraska has memories.

A man whose pledges are not worth the breath wasted in making them, a politician whose hands are dyed with bribery money and legislative blackmail, a mountebank whose ground and lofty political tumbling from one party platform to another and from every conceivable side of every living question to the opposite standpoint—such a man must have a cheek of adamant to appeal to his record and charge that its honest exposure will only assist the advancement of his political aims.

Party wreckers may defy public sentiment and hoot at the effect of the scalpel which dissects for the education of voters the black history of such dangerous corruptions as Church Howe. But the people are behind the politicians and hold the casting vote. There should be no danger of Howe's nomination. There is not the shadow of a danger of his election.

## From Politician to People.

Senator Van Wyck's call for an expression of the popular preference on the senatorial question naturally disgusts the professional politicians. They are indignant that anyone should presume to question their power and right to select the representative of Nebraska in the upper house of congress. Accordingly, the request of General Van Wyck that the voters of the state, acting under the constitutional proviso, should voice their preference for senator strikes the honorable bilks and legislative lobbyists as a piece of audacious impertinence. Such a precedent, if established, would destroy their occupation.

This is precisely what the people of the state intended when they engrafted the much discussed proviso on the constitution and made provision by statutory enactment for carrying it into effect. It was drafted to bring the senatorial election closer to the votes of the people. Under its terms, no legislator who votes in joint session can plead ignorance of the will of his constituents or violate his pledges through a mistaken judgment of the force of public sentiment. The law passed by the legislature to give effect to the constitutional proviso was drawn up on the assumption that representatives of the people are honest spokesmen for their constituents. It assumes that the popular will once known, will be promptly carried into operation by the men elected for that purpose.

While the constitution of the United States determines the method by which senators shall be chosen by the legislature it leaves to the states the determination as to how legislators shall be made to voice the popular wish on senatorial issues. The gravest cause of complaint with the national senate to-day is its lack of sympathy with the people of the country. It is obstructive and arrogant. Depending upon the politicians for their six years, tenure of office, the senators, with few exceptions, are more interested in pandering to the wishes of the lobby than in complying with the will of the great majority, which they are supposed to represent. The railroad control of the legislatures of many states. It is not surprising that they control the senators which the railroads select. Great moneyed interests dictate the choice of the joint sessions in other states and the senators chosen are the abject tools of the money power. Between the people, who work and toil and pay taxes and who are most vitally interested

in good government, and the United States senate, two barriers are erected, the lobby and the legislature. It is to do away with the first of these that Nebraska's law, that Senator Van Wyck supports, has been enacted.

It is well that the state should have a fair trial in Nebraska, and that the appeal from the politicians to the people should be made by a senator whose record of five years of unbroken service for the people will outlast all the malicious assaults of the politicians who are banded together to defeat him.

## The Fair and Exposition.

The Interior Fair and Exposition which opens in this city on September 9th will surpass in elements of attraction any display of its kind ever before given in this section. The exhibits will be more numerous, the space covered greater, the outside attractions larger. The managers have profited well from past experience. Nothing that large means and hard labor can accomplish, has been left undone. Ample buildings, beautifully renovated grounds, the fastest half mile course in America and an Exposition structure roomy, light and safe will provide rare facilities for displays which will at once amuse and instruct the great crowds who are certain to be in attendance. The completion of the railroad to the grounds affords the most unequalled transportation facilities for exhibitors and exhibitors, while the renewal of the enclosure and the buildings within make what, without question, the neatest and the most interesting fair grounds in the west.

The exposition which will be held at the same time as the fair promises to be fully as attractive. Every foot of space has already been taken. To comply with the pressure from anxious exhibitors, the managers have been compelled to construct an annex. Trade, art and industry will be well represented. Nebraska will be afforded an opportunity to show what Nebraskaans are doing. A half of scores of other states and territories in the Missouri valley will enter the list as exponents of western enterprise.

The managements of the fair and expositions having done their part, it remains for the people to do theirs. A large, generous attendance should be guaranteed. The great stimulus to all enterprise is public appreciation of the efforts of enterprising men.

## A Great Educational Movement.

There is no fact connected with the growth and expansion of the intellectual and moral forces of the time more interesting and remarkable than the phenomenal progress of the Chautauqua movement, which it may be remarked is peculiarly an American enterprise. With the great mass of intelligent people who have heard of this movement, and with many of those even who have been its beneficiaries, there is probably very little accurate knowledge of the extent of its ramifications and of the great good it is accomplishing not only in this country but in many other lands. A volume by Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, just issued from the Chautauqua press in Boston, narrates in most interesting form the history, work and character of this remarkable movement, of which the author is competent to speak as one of its originators and still its head. Beginning in 1874, by the joint labor of a wealthy and Christian citizen of Akron, Ohio, Mr. John Miller, and Dr. Vincent, with the idea of simply utilizing the time of the summer vacation by a moderate course of religious reading and study, more particularly with reference to Sunday school work, the movement taking its name from the beautiful lake in southwestern New York where it got its start, and where the assemblies are annually held, has since broadened its scope until it has become one of the greatest educational instrumentalities of the age.

Chautauqua is aptly described as the biggest of camp-meetings, the most encyclopedic of universities, the widest of educational reading associations. Its plan is to establish in every house a college where knowledge may be acquired with so little expenditure of time that a member of a family desiring such knowledge need be excluded from the privilege. In this way it brings mental culture to thousands who would otherwise never have got it, and by the simplest of means. How extensive its good work has grown to be will appear from the fact that having its local headquarters in the summer at assembly Chautauqua lake, it likewise governs scattered similar camp-meetings scattered from Maine to California, while its reading circles, pursuing various courses of prescribed reading and study, report to the central office at Plainfield, New Jersey, not only from a great number of places in the United States but from the Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, China, India, Bulgaria, Syria, Persia, Russia, Mexico, Central America, the Sandwich Islands and Japan. Among the highly interesting results recorded is the fact that in Japan there are over one thousand members of a Chautauqua circle; that in Cape Colony, South Africa, the Chautauqua plan has been eminently successful; and that it has penetrated even into Russia and been kindly received.

While every branch of this admirable and comprehensive plan of self-education is excellent, the most popular and best feature of the work is the "Literary and Scientific Circle." This is a company of pledged readers for mutual help and encouragement under experienced leaders and adopted text-books, prescribing a symmetrical four years' course of reading and study in literature, art and science, in connection with the routine of daily life, and especially adapted for those whose educational advantages have been limited. It requires, if one would secure its proper benefits, an average time of about forty minutes per day. In its careful selection and wide range of topics it promotes good habits of daily thought and conversation, and gives at least an introduction to, and considerable of the insight and outlook of a "liberal education." It tends to remove that indefinite and embarrassing distance between the "educated" and the common mind, to level undesirable class distinctions and to make common interests. Aside from the wider outlook and the larger information, it uplifts and strengthens the mental and social faculties, and secures not only to the private benefit of the individual, but to the public advantage of a larger manhood and womanhood, a higher grade of

citizenship. One of the best features is the husbandry of time which would otherwise be wasted, and the self-discipline involved in the very act of rescuing old moments. Another of its good suggestions is that education is never finished, and no one is ever too old to learn.

It is impossible to overestimate the great good which this movement has accomplished in the twelve years since it was started, of which there is abundant and explicit testimony in Dr. Vincent's book, or to compute the vast benefits yet to come from it. It is a great beneficent instrumentality that demands itself to the simplest as well as the most enlightened understanding, and the possibilities of which may be said to be unlimited.

## The Lesson of the Convictions.

The verdict of the jury condemning to death the Chicago anarchists was something more than a vindication of the law and a conservation of justice. It was a declaration as well that the American people not only do not sympathize with the bloody and destructive principles of which these men, in their coarse and brutal way, are the representatives, but that they have the will and the courage to punish to the last extremity of the law those who put these principles in practice. Greatly as all must regret the terrible sacrifice that was necessary to bring out this declaration fully and unmistakably, the compensation will be complete if the hordes of anarchism shall learn from it that the free soil of America cannot be used with impunity for the propagation and practice of their doctrines of ruin and murder, and that for those who outrage the freedom and the generous hospitality of the republic there is swift and certain punishment.

Unquestionably we have as a people been misjudged in this regard. The socialist and anarchist elements of Europe, and which the Chicago conspirators are the basest product, have undoubtedly believed that the United States offered a fair and free field for the cultivation and growth of their theories, and that not only was the popular mind here susceptible to them, but there was assured protection for the propagandists to almost any extreme whether of speech or act. The miserable men condemned to death in Chicago came to this country thoroughly impressed with this false idea, and tens of thousands of others whom they left behind them entertained the same notion. They found here a generous measure of toleration, and that general indifference to their wild mouthings and threatening displays which come of a sense of security and conscious power. Misled by this evidence of apparent public unconcern and encouraged by the reinforcement of a few worthless and reckless natives, they went forward boldly with their conspiracy and worked it out to its logical end in murder. Then the people awakened from their indifference, and from one end of the land to the other demanded that these cowardly conspirators and brutal assassins be hunted down and brought to justice. In the remotest end of the country the feeling was not less strong than it was in Chicago that these perpetrators of wholesale murder should be punished. Every law-respecting citizen, every man with a patriotic instinct—the merchant, the farmer, the honest workman—all were actuated by the one sentiment that the criminals should suffer the full penalty of their crime. Only among the enemies of peace and order was law did they find the sympathy that was powerless to aid them.

It was a revelation to these men whose misguided impressions had led them to expect a different popular expression, and their fate will be a lesson to those of their kind here and abroad, that this is a republic of law, that the freedom vouchsafed to every man who comes here carries with it the obligation of obedience to the laws, that conspiracy against the peace and welfare of society is not less a crime here than in other civilized nations, that destruction of property and murder are crimes for real or fancied political or social evils are not recognized in the American code, and that this people have the power and the courage to compel obedience to every requirement of the laws and to punish those who violate them. The cost of the lesson has been severe and bitter, but it possesses inestimable value.

The irrepressible McGillicuddy comes into public notice again through a report made from Pine Ridge that the recent count of the Indians at that agency shows 2,000 less than the ex-agent carried on the rolls. The assumption of course is that the fighting doctor pocketed the surplus rations to the amount of some \$200,000 a year. Dr. McGillicuddy comes promptly to the front with his answer. He admits the probability of the truth of the count, and begs leave to refer to his several answers, being urging a rigid count of the Sioux on the ground that the Indians issued were in excess of the Indians to whom they were given. The annual censuses taken by the agent, according to Dr. McGillicuddy, are as incorrect as city censuses, the Indians always reporting their numbers far above the actual figures. Having no other basis to go on, he has issued the rations called for by the books. The Sioux have been the only ones who have profited in consequence. In conclusion the doctor wishes it understood that his name is still McGillicuddy, and that he can be found at Rapid City to answer to any charges made against his administration, while his bandmen are within easy call.

Mr. FOSTER, one of the attorneys of the convicted anarchists, is reported to have said that if the penalty prescribed by the jury is inflicted the jurymen will not be out of danger. Threats of what might befall the jury were made in advance of the verdict for the purpose of intimidation, and it is to their honor as fearless men that they were wholly without influence. So will this last menace fail to affect the course of justice. The jury did its duty, and it will go hard with anarchists and their sympathizers if violence is visited upon the men who were faithful to their oath and to their conscience.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

Cornelius K. Vanderbilt is suggested as a candidate for mayor of New York.

Ex-Gov. Cushing K. Davis, of Minnesota, has entered the canvass for the United States senate.

Ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan, has gone to Maine to stump the state during the campaign.

Theodore Price, of Paris, Mo., has been nominated by the democrats for judge of the supreme court.

The New York assembly state committee have agreed to hold a state convention at Albany September 31.

The republicans of the Second district of Michigan have nominated Captain E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, for congress.

Congressman Hewitt is said to be easily evading the temptation to enter into a contest for Senator Warner Miller's seat.

Gov. Smith's county in Vermont having declared in favor of Edmunds for senator, the movement to retire the latter is regarded as at an end.

A bitter fight among West Virginia democrats over the election of Senator Camden's successor is said to cast some doubt on the complexion of the next legislature.

The honor dealers charge that the prohibitionists in Hinds county, Mississippi, carried their point at the polls by using shotguns to keep the negroes from voting.

Hon. Frank Hiseock is working hard to secure legislators in New York to help him into the United States senate. The Syracuse Standard is booming him.

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, seems to think he has a very easy job to defeat Senator Daves. He will make no active canvass, and urges his friends to be easy on the old man.

Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, has boldly announced his determination to buy no more tickets for pienes, fairs, excursions and bounties, but will change his suit of shorts before the next election, at which he is a candidate.

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. President Cleveland is to open the Minneapolis exposition Monday next at long range, by touching an electric bell in the Adirondacks, connecting with wires leading to Minneapolis. This, however, is not the electric touch for which so many patriotic democrats have been long and anxiously waiting.

Perhaps.

Chicago Tribune: We shall not let Mexico now, probably, but perhaps those Texans have not their blood up so strong that they will go and wipe out Geronimo.

An Augur that Didn't Bore.

Chicago Herald: It is a great pity that General Ancon could not have bored a few holes in the negro who so wanted him.

Loaded at Both Ends.

Chicago Tribune: Henry Ward Beecher is preparing a lecture upon Ireland, which he will deliver in this country the coming season. So his gun was loaded at both ends.

The Matter of Batt.

Chicago Tribune: The departure of so many government officials and congressmen on fishing trips is having its effect on the bait market. The boom in the whisky trade is the largest for many months.

Ought to Retain a Good Lawyer by the Y.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Secretary Bayard has done well in employing an attorney to help him manage the Mexican difficulty. If he would retain a good lawyer by the year he would be able to conduct the general business of his department with more success than he has yet achieved.

A Patriot, but—

Walt Street News: It was at El Paso, Texas, that a citizen buckled on two revolvers, seized an American flag in his hands, and was about to jump into the street and yell: "Down with Mexico!" when a stranger laid his hand on his arm and whispered: "Don't; I'll give you a dollar not to."

"Oh, yes, a patriot!" howled the Texan.

"And don't you want to see Mexico licked?"

"Certainly."

"Then what'll you do?"

"I want to get rid of \$5,000 worth of Mexican Central stock first. Please don't add to the excitement."

Mother's Promise.

C. Edmund Rich: A pair of bright and roguish eyes beneath a wide and peeping—

A pair of glibly, dupped hands—

A strong hold fast in keeping—

Above a round, red, fat balloon—

In graceful circles sweeping.

A pair of dim and fearful orbs—

Ungracing to the clear blue skies;

A pair of chubby, dimpled hands—

Unclasped in woful, sad surprise;

Above a round, red, fat balloon—

Each moment growing less in size.

Some soothing tale the mother tells—

Of God and angels woe up high;

To whom the airy boy has sped—

And soon the tears began to dry—

When mother promises that God will send it to him by and by.

Mid mother's many daily cares—

The thoughtless pledge is very soon forgotten; but the little child—

Remember well the promised boon—

And asks one day: "Oh, mother, when will God get down with his balloon?"

## THE COUNTY SARDINE-BOX.

Where the Poor and Insane Are Crowded Together Like Live Stock.

A FARM WORTH \$400,000.

Scarcely a Breathing Place for the Pauper and Nine Little Mouse Traps for Thirty Insane Persons.

The "poor you have always with you" is a biblical phrase that is continually being repeated on the plastic tympanum of the orthodox churchman, from his Sunday-school days until the solemn hour approaches, when "dust to dust" is the ceremonial order. The words are as full of meaning as any in the language, and it is one-quarter of humanity would keep them constantly before the eye, this would be a better world. The fact is, however, they stand out boldly in a great ocean of theory, and when bedewed with a tiny drop of practical meaning the christian world is convulsed. Charity seems to be only of word construction. It is a pleasant thing to talk about, and appears very sentimental when in golden letters it is ranged along side of "God bless our home," and other curtailed wall proclamations, that are sure to decorate the room where the pastor makes his calls. The announcement that charity begins at home, may be correct, as far as being a religious coloring for selfishness, but in the way of drawing practical attention to deserving unfortunates, who seem to have a delusion and snarl in their life, it is a delusion and snarl. It really seems to send money and necessities thousands of miles away to the heathen, when in the shade of the very domicile of the donor, flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone, are writhing in pain and being rapidly hurried to the graves by disease. The fact is that every day experience shows that there is too little practice in religion, and too much theorizing. This is particularly the case when the able are called upon to succor the unable—the strong to assist the weak. Here the left hand is very apt to know too much about what the right hand does, and if there is one thing more than another, that has given infidelity and agnosticism a prominent position in the affairs of the world it is the great difference between what the good churchman says and what he does—the pulpit, as far as practical religion is concerned, is too far removed from the poor.

The tender-hearted Omaha need not take a vessel for India or Africa to interview the heathen—he can find him and her and their sad-eyed little ones in the lower districts of the city. The expenses of an ocean trip can be devoted to better uses by taking a walk to the hospitals, or to poor houses, first outside of the city, and then in the heart of the city, where the western walls of this goodly municipality. Here can be found an ample arena for the worthy and heroic display of charity and christianity. Let the location in far off climes continue to roam in his blissful ignorance, and let the warm hand of kindness be placed on the poor and needy at our doors. The second table is good enough for the uncivilized for a time at least, and our suffering neighbors are attended to.

Did I say Omaha's poor house? Yes, I believe I did, but it would be more proper to substitute the word poor farm. The Michigan Central train, which carries the birds of the air and the animals of the lake have a grand playground—there are only 350,000 feet of the former, whereas seventy-five million of the latter are crowded together under the Maker's image, are huddled together like sheep in a shambles. Feeble-bodied octogenarians, who have been cast, through no fault of theirs, on the rocks and reefs, are mixed up with little children, whose age is likely does not let them know where they are campers or princes. Maimed and crippled are crowded together with healthy young women, who have only a temporary residence at the poor house for the reason that they are the waste of all is the crowding of the insane and idiotic with those whose minds are sound. Since the return of incurables from the state hospital for the insane to this county, affairs at the poor house are really outrageous. There is no blame to be laid at the doors of I. N. Pierce, the outgoing superintendent, or his estimable wife. Nor are the county commissioners altogether to be faulted, although it may be acknowledged that they have given the matter less attention than they ought. It seems very strange that Douglas county should have the care of 100 insane, less about one acre decreed to the Belt line, which is really the finest suburban property in this vicinity, and still have such meagre accommodations for their poor and sick. There are already nine hundred and thirty insane inmates. They are smaller than the single apartments in our jail. In each of these there are two beds filling the contracted space longitudinally to exactness, leaving a space of about one foot between the beds. Some of these patients are so mentally wrecked that they cannot be allowed to roam in the yards, and are continually under lock and key.

Nevertheless it is a low estimate to say that the poor farm is worth to-day in cash \$400,000. Its east line is the west line of the city. It stands on a commanding elevation but two blocks from the business part, and the houses on the city side a collection of costly and handsome residences. Property on Cuming street far to the north and farther beyond the city limits is readily selling at the rate of \$5,000 per acre. On the west side of the poor farm, where the poor does not seem to be true economy—such as any level-headed business man would use in his private affairs—to allow this amount of money to be buried in acres that produce nothing of any moment, because they are not titled, and the poor and sick, for whom the property was procured, allowed to remain in the condition in which they now are. It may be that there is some legal reason why this state of affairs exists. The courts, however, deal in equity as well as law, and it is not likely the public at large would now criticize any man or woman who would give up a large tract of land which would provide suitable quarters for the poor, provide the pithy fingers of rings were kept away from the sale. Here is a question that should attract the attention of the humane philanthropists and the public spirited in our midst. Give the little boy with the bean shooter a nest for a while. Deny the piratical crew its winter crumple. Let the overgrown man who has no other philosophy the lash rather too freely on his horse, and examine into this poor house matter with a view of doing something worthy of a manhood for God's glory.

The poor of course are always "with" this community, they are "with" every community, but it is doubtful if there is a place on the great foot-loom of Omaha where they are "housed" as in this country.

The main building of the poor house is 265 ft. two stories in elevation over a basement, in which are located the kitchen and dining room. On the east side, south half is a wooden porch, 18x50, which is used for sitting purposes. Adjoining this in the second story of the main building are the quarters for the male inmates, and in the next room east contains the cells for the insane and idiotic. The other rooms on this floor are used as dormi-

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